

TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 60/30c; pesos, old, 60c; new, 60c; Mexican gold, 50/40c; nacionales, 24c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, \$1.12 1/2; copper, 17c; 17 1/2c; grains, lower; livestock, lower; sugar, higher.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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EL PASO, TEXAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1919.

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HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST.

El Paso and west Texas, partly cloudy; New Mexico, fair, except south; Arizona, fair, little change in temperature.

VILLA'S MEN RESTING NEAR CASAS GRANDES TREACHERY SEEN

Cavalry Encounters Marshes Which Perhaps Prevented Villa's Capture; Gen. Cabell Says No Further Military Action Likely in Mexico; Civilians Fear Treachery; Army Officers Say That Villa Learned a Lesson.

FRANCISCO VILLA and his rebel command are believed to be heading toward Casas Grandes, 25 miles northwest of Juarez. Before he attacked Juarez, Villa announced his intention of establishing his base at Casas Grandes and, since he was driven away from the border, it is believed here he will go there where the grass and water are good and establish a camp for his men, who are completely exhausted from the Juarez battle and the pursuit by American cavalry.

Gen. de Roser C. Cabell, commander of the southern department, announced Tuesday that every effort had been made to get the news of the American expedition to Americans in the interior of Mexico in a hurry, but no fighting was reported. He said that the American forces, it was believed, were in the danger zone and that he did not expect a large number of Americans to be killed in Villa's anti-American campaign.

Two American soldiers were killed, five seriously wounded and eight slightly wounded during the fighting on the Mexican side of the border and the subsequent expedition against the Villa forces, it was officially announced at military headquarters Tuesday afternoon. The killed were private Sam Tuen, 32nd field artillery, and private Anthony Cunningham, Company G, 24th infantry. Two were killed on the American side of the border Sunday night.

A force of approximately 25 Villa troops were reported a short distance southwest of Casas Grandes, eight miles southeast of Juarez, Tuesday morning. A Carranza cavalry command was in pursuit, but no fighting had taken place at noon, according to this report.

Some Treachery. Opinion on this part of the border is divided as to what Villa's attitude will be. Many Americans, including those having interests in Mexico, have expressed themselves strongly against the positive expedition against the Villa forces, saying that it would make it impossible for Americans to own and operate property or to live in the next ten years without constant danger of being killed. Others, including several who are interested in Mexican holdings, take the opposite view and say that the action of the American government in sending Carranza's position and has materially assisted him in handling the situation in the border.

Army officers declared Tuesday the positive expedition, following the constant coming back and forth of Villa's men, would have a wholesome effect and that the Mexican rebels had been taught a valuable lesson in answer to the criticism that the expedition would bring down upon Americans in Mexico. Villa's men, they answered by saying that the expedition was what Americans on the border had been pleading for during the past eight years.

Irrigated lowlands in the bend of the Rio Grande, irrigation ditches and swamps probably prevented United States cavalry troops from overtaking and capturing a large number of Villa's men and their equipment, following the attack on the Villa camp eight miles from Juarez.

From unofficial reports received at military headquarters it was shown that Col. R. B. H. Thompson's cavalry forces were made to approach to

The Inquiring Reporter

Every Day He Asks Five Persons, Picked at Random, a Question.

TODAY'S QUESTION.

Did the United States not wish in sending troops against the Villistas?

The Answer.

I. F. D. Hain, salesman: "Yes. However, there are many viewpoints to be considered."

E. B. Savary, candy manufacturer, 365 South Station street: "Yes."

E. B. Weaver, postman, 210 Chihuahua street: "Yes, but I think they should have sent in Villa."

A. A. Sorrell, salesman, 101 S. El Paso street: "No, since they have returned without capturing Villa."

J. M. Jones, foreman, Wellsville Co., 725 W. Main street: "No, since they returned without taking Villa."

THREE DIE, 100 WOUNDED AS RESULT OF COLLAPSE OF K. OF C. HUT

BREST, France, June 17.—One American soldier was killed, two are dying and over 100 others were injured as the result of the collapse of a Knights of Columbus hut at Pontzenec last night, while a boxing match was in progress.

Boiler Blast At Burk Burnett Kills One Person, Injures 23

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, June 17.—A boiler on the Musick lease, east of Burk Burnett townsite, exploded Monday, instantly killing a Mrs. Wallace, who slept in the family tent 200 yards away, fatally injuring two men and slightly injuring 20 others.

Three rigs, the Big Pool, Big Flow and Okey, burned to the ground. Twenty-two oil storage tanks were destroyed. Total damage amounts to \$1,500,000.

600,000 MEN, WITH POWERFUL GUNS, ARE READY TO SWEEP INTO GERMANY; KNOWING THIS, FOE MAY SIGN PACT

RECOGNITION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS AT BERDELS HEAVY DELAND ASKED FOR GERMANS, BUT ONLY JUST SURRENDER TO BRITISH IN FINLAND GULF; RUSSIANS CAPTURE 22,000 REDS.

Reply to Counter Proposals Meets German Objections And Offers Few Concessions; Allies Can't Permit Trial of War Criminals by Their Accomplices; Military Occupation to Guarantee Treaty's Execution.

LONDON, Eng., June 17.—Seven members of the German cabinet favor signing the amended peace terms while the other seven are opposed to signing, a Reuter dispatch from Berlin says.

Some Think For Won't Sign.

Paris, France, June 17.—The majority of the members of the peace conference believe Germany will not sign the peace treaty, according to a statement of the Echo de Paris, which made a canvass of a number of leading personalities of the peace-making body. Only one of these leaders, M. Hulin, declared, expressed the opinion that the Germans would accept the revised treaty. This member, however, is one whose opinion, the writer says, he holds in the greatest esteem.

Aware of Consequences.

The delegate in question, M. Hulin, explained, based his opinion that the Germans will sign the treaty on the fact that they have knowledge that at yesterday's meeting of the council of four a complete agreement was reached on the consequences which would follow Germany's refusal of the peace proffered.

They were aware, the delegates pointed out, that orders had been given for an allied force of 600,000 men, supported by heavy artillery, to begin an advance on the morning of June 24. Conceding that the German government and the national assembly at Weimar, in the delegate's opinion, would decide to sign the treaty.

The detailed reply of the peace conference to the counter proposals of the Germans, handed to the German delegation at Versailles Monday, is being prepared to submit a final list.

Minor Concessions In Peace Pact Are Given In Summary; Enemy Must Sign By June 23

PARIS, France, June 17.—Although the principles of the original conditions are upheld as establishing a peace of justice, certain modifications in detail and many explanations of the effect of execution are made in the allied reply to the German counter proposals. The reply is in two parts—a general covering letter and a series of discussions of the general counter proposals. The changes conceded by the allies include:

Frontier rectifications in West Prussia. Omission of the third zone in the Schleswig plebiscite. Temporary increase of the German army from 100,000 to 200,000 men. Declaration of the intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violation of the laws and customs of war.

Offer to cooperate with a German commission on reparations, and to receive suggestions for discharging the obligation.

Certain detailed modifications in the finance, economic and ports and waterways clauses, including abolition of the proposed Kiel canal commission.

Assurance of membership in the league of nations in the early future if Germany fulfills her obligations.

The Germans were allowed five days to accept or refuse the treaty as it stood, but two days additional have been granted because of the insistence of the German delegation that insufficient time had been allotted for proper consideration of the revised terms. This will extend the time limit to Monday, June 23. If Germany's reply is yes, the treaty will be immediately signed. If Germany rejects the demands, the armistice will be automatically terminated and the allied armed forces will take whatever action they deem requisite to the occasion.

President In Fighting Mood As He Makes Ready To Appeal To Country For Support Of Peace Treaty And League Of Nations

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

Senator Spencer's position is simply this: but two days additional have been granted because of the insistence of the German delegation that insufficient time had been allotted for proper consideration of the revised terms. This will extend the time limit to Monday, June 23. If Germany's reply is yes, the treaty will be immediately signed. If Germany rejects the demands, the armistice will be automatically terminated and the allied armed forces will take whatever action they deem requisite to the occasion.

Much Time In West.

It is not known yet just what cities or states will be included in the president's itinerary. Largely it will depend on how much time Mr. Wilson will be able to devote to the whole task, and what is the attitude of the country itself. If the people of the various states want the president to come before them and inaugurate a campaign, Mr. Wilson may find it necessary to spend much time in the west. His speech on the Fourth of July at some central point like St. Louis. He wants the people of the country to understand the exact meaning to them of the treaty of peace and the league of nations.

First, as a matter of courtesy, he will address congress, presenting the treaty itself in person. Then he will appeal to the American people. Official announcement of the president's plans came from the white house after the battle and executed at the president. He has been watching the situation in the United States and the world with a keen eye. He has been listening to the various opinions of the people and the press. He has been thinking of the future of the country and the world. He has been thinking of the peace and the league of nations.

Peace Bill Fight.

President Wilson's intention to go before the people of the United States himself means that he is fully aware of the opposition to the peace treaty and the league of nations. He has been listening to the various opinions of the people and the press. He has been thinking of the future of the country and the world. He has been thinking of the peace and the league of nations.

The journey of the president may extend from coast to coast. He will visit the various states and the various cities. He will visit the various people and the various press. He will visit the various peace and the league of nations.

Wishes to Meet Opponents.

Judging from the conversation at the white house the president is turning back to America with an eagerness to meet his opponent that is reminiscent of his earlier struggles with opposition in congress. Many times he has been compelled to ap-

HER SOVEREIGNTY IS VIOLATED, DECLARES AGUIAR AT CAPITAL

FEDERAL OFFICIALS BY VILLA, SAY MESSAGES SENT TO WASHINGTON

Carranza's Envoys Hopes Latest Occurrence Will Be Satisfactorily Adjusted; Border Officials Accept U. S. Explanation; Senator Fall Says Troop Crossing Indefensible If It Was to Aid Mexican Federals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—"The government and people of Mexico consider as a violation of Mexican sovereignty the crossing of United States soldiers into Mexican territory," Gen. Candido Aguiar, confidential ambassador of president Carranza, declared today in a formal statement issued at the Mexican embassy.

Mexico Asks No Aid.

"The Mexican government has not asked, nor will it ask the aid of American troops to fight Villa or any other bandit," said Gen. Aguiar.

"Gen. Francisco Gonzales did not ask, either, the assistance of the United States soldiers who entered Ciudad Juarez. It is hoped that the situation created by the latest occurrence in Juarez will be satisfactorily adjusted between the two countries."

President Carranza's government is strongly endeavoring to get an end, as soon as possible, to the activities of the Mexican rebels, and to guarantee the lives and properties of foreigners and Mexicans residing in Mexico."

No Protest to Officials.

Aguiar's statement came after state department officials had said that no protest against the sending of American troops into Mexico to disperse the Villistas attacking Juarez had been made on behalf of the Mexican government.

Gen. Candido Aguiar, confidential ambassador of president Carranza, said today that he had received no instructions from his government to make any protest against the sending of American troops into Mexico.

After a conference at the state department today with Henry D. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Aguiar said he had presented no protest against the sending of American troops into Mexico.

Telegrams reaching the state department today from various sources indicated that the Villistas were still in the vicinity of Juarez, and that they were still in the vicinity of Juarez.

Members of this association well acquainted with Mexican affairs, said that the Villistas were still in the vicinity of Juarez, and that they were still in the vicinity of Juarez.

The subject was brought up in the senate today by the republican senator, Mr. Fletcher, who now is in Washington.

"If our troops were sent in to protect the American citizens and property in the state department," said senator Fall, "it was that was the purpose of invading Mexico. I congratulate the state department for its purpose was to protect the Carranza government in Juarez, then there is no doubt that the Carranza government is the only government in Mexico."

Senator Fall read a telegram from Mr. M. Duffell, state senator, of El Paso, stating that the Carranza government was in a position to protect the American citizens and property in the state department.

The New Mexico senator declared president Carranza was unable to protect the American citizens and property in the state department, and charged that news regarding Mexican affairs had been suppressed by the American press at the request of secretary Lansing.

Alleges News Suppression.

"Ask for American citizen reports in the state department," said senator Fall. "Ask who murdered Americans at Tampico, whether it was the Carranza government or the Villistas."

House Committee Votes Against Dry Law Repeal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—By a vote of 19 to 2 the house judiciary committee refused today to recommend the repeal of the Volstead act, which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The committee, which is considering a bill by chairman Volstead to amend the Volstead act, is expected to report its decision to the full house on Monday.

The president has made known a desire that his audience during the summer should be composed of opponents of the league of nations rather than his supporters.

He has been thinking of the future of the country and the world. He has been thinking of the peace and the league of nations.

When the president arrives in Washington he will present the revised draft of the peace treaty to the senate and will discuss the treaty and the league of nations at a joint session of the senate and house.

Wilson To Start Home June 24 Or 25 If Germans Sign; To Address Congress Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—President Wilson hopes to leave Paris for Washington on June 24 or 25, if the Germans sign the peace treaty.

Immediately after his arrival in Washington the president will address congress. After clearing up pressing official business he will start on his "swing around the circle" early in July.

Tour to Last Three Weeks.

It was the president's intention today that the president expected to spend three weeks on his speaking tour, explaining the peace treaty and the league of nations.

Speculating on Non-Stop Flights, Certain Vistas Have Been Engaged In One